

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. NO. 1226.

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1809.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or THREE DOLLARS to be paid at the expiration of the year.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

## SALT-PETRE.

THE highest price given in Cash for Salt-Petre by Charles Wilkins.

Lexington, 2nd April, 1809.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will resume his practice.—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.

Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BUCHANAN will practice Physic in Lexington and its vicinity.—He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has removed to Lexington, and will practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout.

May 16th, 1809.

CASH given for HEMP, by Fisher & Sutton.

Who wish to hire 16 NEGRO Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.

Lexington, 3d Feb. 1809.

## To be Sold or Rented,

A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-Street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

E Sharpe.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels

## Stone Coals,

delivered at this place—Apply to

Cuthbert Banks.

Lexington Nov. 28 1809.

## Hart, Burton & Hart,

WANT to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whiskey, and from Four to Five Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco.

March 13th, 1809.

FOR SALE—TWO NEGRO WOMEN, used to house work, on six months' credit, the purchaser giving negotiable notes with an approved endorser. Enquire of the printer.

## Garrett and Mills,

HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE,

which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.

Lexington, February, 1809.

I WANT to employ a Miller who understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employ, at my mills on Boon's Creek, Fayette county.

Jeremiah Rogers.

Feb'y. 16, 1809.

## Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Limestone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

## From New-Orleans.

HAVANA brown SUGAR.

Do. lump do.

Louisiana brown do. 1st quality,

COFFEE, and

RICE.

## For Sale by

JAMES WIER.

November 5, 1808.

I WILL give the highest price in cash, for SALT-PETRE, delivered in this place, or at the store of William Miller, in Glasgow.

Robert Miller.

Lexington Jan. 30th, 1809.

I wish to hire fifteen likely healthy NEGRO MEN, to work at the little Sandy Salt works, the present year, and will bind myself to clothe them well, and pay high wages to their owners.

The time of service to commence on the 10th day of March next, and to end on the 1st January ensuing—for further particulars apply to Mr. Timberlake in Paus, Jeremiah Neave in Lexington, or the subscriber.

Alfred W. Grayson.

Just received, and for sale at this office,

Price—87 1/2 cents.

A few copies of the Life of the late REVEREND JOHN GANO;

Written chiefly by himself.

Those who wish to purchase, would do well to apply immediately.

## COW POX.

E. WARFIELD has just received some genuine matter of the Cow Pox, and will inoculate every day at his shop, from 8 to 9 in the morning.

Lexington, April 4th, 1809.

## WANTED to purchase a stout

one bodied Blid Horse or Mare, not more than eight or nine years old. Also two or three Boys as Apprentices to the Cotton business, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton Factory of

John Jones,

Water-street, Lexington.

## For Sale

THE PLACE wherein I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

John Rogers.

THE assignees of John Jordan, Jun. hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.

By order of the assignees.

Lexington, September 19, 1808.

We acted immediately on hire, two Negroes, to wit, a boy and girl, 12 or 13 years of age. Enc. wire at this office.

Charles Biddle, jun.  
No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia,  
HAS FOR SALE  
SEVENTY-FIVE PACKAGES  
OF

CALICOES & CHINTZES,  
besides a very large and handsome assortment  
of British and India  
GOODS,

which he will sell upon the most moderate terms.

A Brick House in Cincinnati,

3 WITH other buildings on the premises, is for sale, in exchange for property in Lexington. The location is central on Main-street, the Store part well fitted up, (which has rented for \$150 per annum) a large Ware-house, and an excellent Well, &c. For particulars apply to

2 Edw. B. Hannegan.

1 M. HAMILTON MORRISON, presents his compliments to the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, and especially to the lovers of Music, and informs them that he will open a Singing School on Saturday the 22d instant, at a school house, adjoining Mr. Robert Holmes's, on Main-cross-street. His terms will be Fifty Cents per session for each quarter, to be paid in advance. The school to be opened every Saturday from 2 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

Lexington, April 15, 1809.

3 Strayed or Stolen

FROM my pasture lot, within the bounds of the town of Lexington, a SORREL MARE, about fifteen hands and a half high, five or six years old, with a narrow stripe down her face; no other mark recollect, as I owned her but a few days. Satisfactory compensation will be given to those who will return her, by

James B. January.

Lexington, April 15, 1809.

A Pasture for Cattle,

IN the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill stream running through it; the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. Macnitt's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.

May be at the Mill, a quantity of very good

LIME.

Lexington, April 18, 1809.

New and Fashionable Millinery.

Mrs. LYDIA LUCAS, Milliner from Baltimore, respectfully informs the ladies of Lexington and its vicinity, with the country in general, that she has taken the shop, next door to the post office; where she will open a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, on Friday 14th instant, and where she will continue the MILLINERY and MANTUA MAKING business, in the newest fashions. She is at present supplied with the richest goods and newest fashions in her line; and hopes to merit a share of the public's patronage.

Lexington, February, 1809.

THE subscriber thinks the most

proper place of rendezvous for the intended company of Rangers, will be at his house, and from thence to march to the most convenient place for mustering; and as for arms they are not essential for the first or second time of mustering, as the instruction of recruits and position of a soldier is taught without arms, such as standing in a proper attitude, dressing to the right and left, with the fencings, and marching to the common and quick step, marching by files with the oblique step,—all this must be properly stamped on the mind of the soldier practice before the use of arms are necessary.

In the first quarter I will teach gratis, in order to prove the propriety of my new formed institution, by their paying the music and the expenses of the institution. I shall beat round the town of Lexington at 12 o'clock precisely, the 1st Saturday in May if fair.

John R. Shaw,

Drill Master.

Patent Hemp & Flax breaking Machine.

THE subscribers have purchased the right for the state of Kentucky of Thomas Cooch's Patent for a machine for breaking hemp and flax.

One of those machines is now in operation on Maddox Fisher's farm, near this place, and is found admirably to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

A machine with two breaks, is worked by one horse with ease, and requires six hands to attend it. One of the great advantages of this machine is, that it can be attended by women or boys, instead of men, and that a woman or boy can clean double the quantity of hemp or flax, which the most able-bodied man could do in the same time with a common hand-break.

A farther account of the machine is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing rights, will wish to satisfy themselves by seeing it in operation.

Individual rights at twenty dollars, or rights for whole counties, may be procured by applying to either of the subscribers.

Maddox Fisher,

Joseph Boswell,

David Sutton,

John Fisher,

G. Law.

HAVING been called upon to state our opinions of a machine for breaking hemp and flax, which we saw in operation on Mr. Maddox Fisher's farm, we hesitate not to declare that we view it as an important acquisition to our state, and therefore recommend it to the attention of every farmer who cultivates either hemp or flax.

The construction of the machine is simple and does not appear likely to get out of order. We suppose that one of those machines having two breaks and worked with ease by one horse, might be built for about \$30 or \$40.

We have no hesitation in stating that hemp may be broken in much greater quantities with the same labour, and with ease to the hands employed, and that much delay, severe labour, and considerable expense might be saved to hemp raisers by the erection of these machines.

T. T. Barr,

Wm. W. Worsley,

C. Coyle,

Bushrod Boswell,

R. R. R. Barr.

Lexington, April 8th, 1809.

Prime Manufactured Tobacco.

JACOB LAUDEMAN, takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public in general that he still continues his Tobacco Manufactury, four miles south of Lexington, where he has furnished himself with a stock of Tobacco, so as to enable him to keep a twelve month's supply before hand, always having the quality warried equal to any ever manufactured in this state, and sold on liberal terms—his casks will all be brained with the initials of his name, to prevent imitations.

A constant supply of the above Tobacco in casks can always be had at the stores of Sam'l. Geo. Trotter, and Joseph Allison, Lexington.

Best Twisted Tobacco at 9d per pound retail, at my shop.

John Rogers.

Lexington, April 8th, 1809.

THE assignees of John Jordan,

Jun. hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to settle the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macbean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.

By order of the assignees.

Lexington, September 19, 1808.

Wa ited immediately on hire, two

Negroes, to wit, a boy and girl, 12 or 13 years of age. Enc. wire at this office.

John Rogers.

Lexington, Nov. 5th, 1808.

## BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

WILLIAM ROSS's

Shoe and Grocery Store.

Next door to Mr. John Kieser, and nearly opposite the Market House, Lexington, where he has just received from Philadelphia, a large & elegant assortment of BOOTS and SHOES; which, for neatness of figure and fineness of workmanship, are equal to any brought to the Western country.

AMONGST THEM ARE,

slippers of every color and size.

Gentle men's fine leather lined Shoes.

Mens' common Shoes.

Boys' do.

Mens' coarse do.

Plain do.

</div

## LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the military establishment, and of the navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and nine.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and house of

Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expense of the military establishment of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, for the Indian department, and for the expense of fortifications, arsenals, magazines, and armories, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say:

LONDON January 26, 1809.

On the 24th of January, the hon. capt. Hope arrived in Downing street with a dispatch from Gen. Sir David Baird to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of which the following is a copy:

His majesty's ship *Ville de Paris*, at sea

January 18, 1809.

My Lord.—By the much lamented death of Lieut. General Sir John Moore, who fell in an action with the enemy on the 16th inst. it has become my duty to acquaint your lordship, that the French army attacked the British troops in the position they occupied in front of Corunna, at about two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

A severe wound, which compelled me to quit the field a short time previous to the fall of Sir John Moore, obliges me to refer your lordship for the particulars of the action, which was long and obstinately contested, to the enclosed report of Lieutenant general Hope, who succeeded to the command of the army, and to whose ability and exertions in direction of the ardent zeal and unconquerable valor of his majesty's troops, is to be attributed, under Providence, the success of the day, which terminated in the complete and entire repulse and defeat of the enemy at every point of attack.

The hon. Captain Gordon, my aid-de-camp, will have the honor of delivering this dispatch, and will be able to give your lordship any further information which may be required. I have the honor to be, &c.

D. BAIRD, Lieut. General.

Right hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

His Majesty's ship *Audacious*, off Corunna, Jan. 18, 1809.

Sir.—In compliance with the desire contained in your communication yesterday, I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to command, to detail to you the occurrences of the action which took place in front of Corunna, on the 16th inst.

It will be in your recollection, that about

one in the afternoon of that day, the enemy, who had in the morning received reinforcements, and who had placed some guns in front of the right and left of his line, was

observed to be moving troops towards his left flank, and forming various columns of attack at that extremity of the strong and commanding position, which on the morning of the 8th, he had taken in our immediate front.

This indication of his intention was im-

mediately succeeded by the rapid and determined attack which he made upon your division, which occupied the right of your position. The events which occurred during that period of the action, you are fully acquainted with. The first effort of the enemy was made by the commander of the forces, and by himself at the head of the 42d regiment, and the brigade under maj. gen. lord W. Bentinck.

The village on your right became an object of obstinate contest.

I lament to say, that soon after the severe

wound which deprived the army of your services, lieut. gen. Moore, who had just directed the most able disposition, fell by a cannon ball. The troops, though not unacquainted with the irreparable loss they had sustained, were not dismayed; but by the most determined bravery, not only repelled every attempt of the enemy to gain ground, but actually forced him to retire, although he had brought up fresh troops in support of those originally engaged. The enemy finding himself foiled in every attempt to force the right of the position, endeavoured by numbers to turn it. A judicious and well-timed movement which was made by maj. gen. Paget, with the reserve which corps had moved out of its cantonments to support the right of the army, by a vigorous attack defeated this intention. The maj. gen. having pushed forward the 95th rifle corps and 1st batt. 52 reg. drove the enemy before him, and in his rapid and judicious advance, threatened the left of the enemy's position. This circumstance, with the position of lieut. gen. Frazer's division (calculated to give still further security to the right of the line) induced the enemy to relax his efforts in that quarter.

They were, however, more forcibly directed

towards the centre, where they were again successfully resisted by the brigade under major gen. Manningham, forming the left of your division under my orders. Upon the left, the enemy contented himself at first with an attack upon our piquets, which, however, in general maintained their ground. Finding, however, his efforts unavailing on the right and centre, he seemed determined to render the attack upon the left more serious, and had succeeded in obtaining possession of the village through which the great road to Madrid passes, and which was situated in front of that part of the line. From this post, however, he was soon expelled, with considerable loss, by a gallant attack of some companies of the 2d. battalion of the 14th regiment under lieut. col. Nicholls; before 3 in the evening, we had not only successfully repelled every attack made upon the position, but had gained ground in almost all points, and had occupied a more forward line than at the commencement of the action, whilst the enemy confined his operations to a cannonade, and the fire of his light troops, with a view to draw off his other corps. At six the firing entirely ceased. The different brigades were re-assembled on the ground they occupied in the morning, and the piquets and advanced posts resumed their original stations.

J. B. VARNUM,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,

J. N. MILLEDGE,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore,

March 3, 1809.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON

Troop Orders.

The Lexington Troop of Cavalry will parade to-day the 6th May, at 10 o'clock A.M. completely armed and equipped. Hazardous public service. By order of the commanding officer.

Geo. Richardson, Surgeon.

previous arrangements for which had already been made by his order, and were in fact far advanced at the commencement of the action. The troops quitted their position about ten at night, with a degree of order that did them credit. The whole of the artillery that remained unembarked, having been withdrawn, the troops followed in the order prescribed, and marched to their respective points of embarkation, in the town and neighbourhood of Corunna. The piquets remained at their posts until five on the morning of the 17th, when they were also withdrawn with similar orders and without the enemy having discovered the movement.

By the unremitting exertion of the captains the hon. H. Curzon, Boscawen, Boys, Rainier, Surre, Hawkins, Digby, Gardiner, and Mackenzie, of the royal navy, who in pursuance of the orders of rear admiral de Courcy intrusted with the service of embarking the army; and in consequence of the arrangements made by commissioner Bowen, captains Bowen and Shepherd, and of the army was embarked with an expedition which has seldom been equalled. —With the exception of the brigades under major general Hill and Beresford, which were destined to remain on shore, until the movements of the enemy should become manifest, the whole was afloat before day light.

The brigade of major gen. Beresford, which was alternately to form our rear guard, occupied the land front of the town of Corunna; that under major gen. Hills was stationed in reserve on the promontory in rear of the town.

The enemy pushed his light troops towards the town soon after 8 o'clock in the morning of the 7th and shortly after occupied the heights of St. Lucis, which command the harbor. But notwithstanding the circumstance, and the manifold defects of the place there being no apprehension that the rear guard could be forced, and the disposition of the Spaniards appearing to be good, the embarkation of Major-General Hill's brigade was commenced and completed by three in the afternoon. Major-General Beresford, with that zeal and activity which is well known to yourself and the whole army, having fully explained to the satisfaction of the Spanish government, the nature of our movement, and having made previous arrangement, withdrew his corps from the land front of the town soon after dark, and was with all the wounded that had not been previously moved, embarked before this morning.

Circumstances forbid us to indulge the hope that the victory with which it has pleased Providence to crown the efforts of the army can be attended with any very brilliant consequences to Great Britain. It is clouded by the loss of one of her best soldiers. It has been achieved at the termination of a long and harassing service. The superior number and advantageous position of the enemy, not less than the actual position of this army, did not admit of any advantage being reaped from success. I must be, however, to you, to the army, to our country, the sweetest reflection that the loss of the British army has been maintained, amidst many disadvantageous circumstances. The army which had entered Spain amidst the fairest prospects, had no sooner completed its junction, than owing to the multiplied disasters which dispersed the native armies round us, it was left to its own resources. The advance of the British troops from the Duro, afforded the best hope that the south of Spain might be relieved; but this generous effort to save the unfortunate people, afforded the enemy the opportunity of directing every effort of his numerous troops, and concentrating all his principal resources for the destruction of the only regular force of the north of Spain.

You are well aware with what diligence this system has been pursued.

These circumstances produced the necessity of rapid and harassing marches, which had diminished the numbers, exhausted the strength and impaired the equipment of the army. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and those more immediately attached to a defensive position, which the imperious necessity of the covering the harbour of Corunna for a time, had rendered indispensable to assume, the native and undaunted valour of the British troops was never more conspicuous, and must have exceeded even what your own

experience of that invaluable quality, doth inherit in them, may have taught you to expect.

When every one that had an opportunity seemed to vie in improving it, it is difficult for me in making this report, to select particular instances for your approbation.

The corps chiefly engaged, were the brigade under Major-Generals Lord W. Bentinck, and Manningham and Lethbridge, and the brigade of guards under Major-Gen. W. Wade.

To these officers, and the troops under their immediate orders, the greatest praise is due. Major-General Hill and Colonel C. C. Crauford with their brigades on the left of the position, ably supported their advanced posts.

The brunt of the action fell upon the 4th, 42d, 50th and 8th regiments, with parts of the brigade of guards, and the 26th regiment. From lieut. col. Fluray, quarter master general, and the officers and the general staff, I received the most marked assistance. I had reason to regret that the illness of Brigadier General Clinton, Adjutant General, deprived me of his aid. I was indebted to Brigadier General Slade, during the action, for a zealous offer of his services, although the cavalry were embarked.

The greater part of the fleet having gone yesterday evening, the whole being under weigh and the corps in the embarkation necessarily much mixed on board, it is impossible at present to lay before you a return of our casualties. I hope the loss in numbers is not so considerable as might have been expected. If I was obliged to form an estimate I should say, that I believe it did not exceed in killed and wounded from seven to eight hundred; that of the enemy must remain unknown, but many circumstances induce me to rate it nearly double the above number.

We have some prisoners, but have not been able to obtain an account of the number; it is not however considerable.

Several officers of rank have fallen or been wounded, among whom I am only enabled to state the names of lieut. col. Napier, 50th regiment, majors Napier and Stanhope, 50th regiment, killed, lieut. col. Winch, 4th regiment, lieutenant-colonel Maxwell, 26th regiment, lieutenant-colonel Fane, 50th regiment, lieutenant-colonel Griffith, Guards Major, Miller and Williams, 50th regiment, wounded.

I knew me immediately though it was almost dark; squeezed me by my hand and said, Do not leave me! He spoke to the Surgeons on their examining his wound, but was in such pain he could say but little.

After some time he seemed very anxious to speak to me, and at intervals, expressed himself as follows.—The first question he asked was, are the French beaten? which inquiry he repeated to all those he knew, as they entered the room. On being assured, by all that the French were beaten, he exclaimed—“I hope the People of England will be satisfied. I hope my Country will do me justice—You will be my friends as soon as you possibly can tell them every thing—say to my Mother—

(here his voice failed him) Hope—Hope—

To you, who are well acquainted with the excellent qualities of lieut. gen. Sir John Moore, I need not expatiate on the loss the army and his country has sustained by his death. His fall has deprived me of a valuable friend to whom long experience of his worth had sincerely attached me. But it is chiefly on public grounds that I must lament the blow. It will be the conversation of every one who loved or respected his manly character, that after conducting the army through an arduous retreat, with a consummate firmness, he terminated a career of distinguished honour by a death that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier.

Like the immortal Wolfe, he is snatched from his country at an early period of his life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamation of victory; like Wolfe also, his memory will forever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served.

It remains for me only to express my hope, that you will speedily be restored to the service of your country, and to lament the unfortunate circumstance that removed you from your station in the field, and threw the momentary command into far less able hands.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN HOPE, Lieut. Gen.

To lieut. gen. Sir David Baird, &amp;c.

SIR,

The following copy of a letter from the Honorable Michael de Courcy, rear admiral of the white, to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, dated on board his majesty's ship the Tonant, at Corunna, the 17th and 18th instant, was received at the Admiralty Office, January 24th, 1809.

Jan. 17th, 1809.

SIR,

Having it in design to detach the Corunna to England, as soon as her boats shall cease to be essential to the embarkation of troops, I seize a moment to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the ships of war as

per margin\* and transports under the orders of Sir Samuel Hood and commissioneer of the Admiralty, that the

By these we learn that Saragozza has at length been forced to surrender to the enemy, but we have not heard the particulars. The usurper, Joseph had made his triumphal entry into Madrid, and had deceived the homage of all the constituted authorities. The most lively sensation still remained in the southern provinces of Spain, and they still assert, that, with assistance, they could maintain a defence war, and restrain the opinion of the French to the actual spots occupied by the troops.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

This morning about half after two, a fire broke out in St. James's palace which raged with great fury. The sentries immediately gave the alarm, and as soon as possible engines arrived from all quarters. At first there was a great difficulty in procuring water, but the pipes were extended to the canal in the park, and it was then obtained in abundance. It was, however, impossible some time to check the rage of the devouring element; and the whole interior of the south east angle, fronting Marlborough house, and extending to the last southward corner, including the turrets, was entirely destroyed. The walls and chimneys are standing, & exhibit a mere shell. The Duke of Cambridge, whose apartments are destroyed, was in bed at the time when the alarm was given, but happily escaped from all danger. The inhabitants of the palace were seen issuing in all directions, half naked, and every effort was made to save the furniture and effects. The property consumed belonging to the Duke of Cambridge consisted chiefly of curious armour, an elegant library, valuable cabinet of pictures, rarities of which hardly any thing has been saved. The tapestry of the grand drawing-room is damaged. The chandeliers, looking glasses, silver plate, &c. &c. are safe. Part of the royal armoury is destroyed.

The fire appears to have broken out in the apartments situated between the armoury and his majesty's private entrance into the palace from St. James's park. Some accounts state it to have originated in the apartments of Miss Rice, one of the Queen's dressers, owing to the carelessness of her cook, who is supposed to have perished in the flames.

The alarm being given, before three o'clock a great number of persons assembled to assist in extinguishing the flames. The Duke of York, Sussex, and Cambridge were particularly active in giving directions for the extinction of the flames, and in encouraging the firemen and others to exertion.

The flames were so vivid, and seen at such a distance, that a person, who arrived from Stains says, that at three o'clock they were seen there, and it was fancied that all London was on fire.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

An expedition is forthwith to set sail from Cork. It consists of six regiments, and is to be under Major General Beresford who leaves town this day to repair to the rendezvous. His staff is uncommonly numerous, not less than forty persons.

Lieut. Gen. Sir John Doyle is arrived in town from Guernsey, and report says that he has been sent for to take upon himself an important command.

Government has given orders for the building of sixty small ships of war, for a specific object; thirty of which are built at the out ports, and the rest at the dock yards at Deptford, and in the vicinity of London.

February 16.

A revelation has broken out at Buenos Ayres, in South America, under the celebrated Liniers, where he has declared his intention to shake off the dominion of Spain. He has been joined by numbers, and the governor of Paraguay, his brother in law, has likewise openly avowed the same cause. Gen. Ello the governor of Monte Viede is the only person who has as yet dared to oppose those insurgents.—[London paper.]

February 22.

Some Oviedo papers to the 7th state, that not only Austria, but even Russia had espoused a hostile disposition towards France. This report we should readily credit if another report in these papers be correct—it is that the French are evacuating Spain. But we fear there is no foundation for any of these rumours.

Saragozza defends itself with great valor. The Oviedo papers even report that the siege has been raised; adding also, that the citadel of Barcelona and fort Montjuic have been taken by the Spaniards assisted by the English. The last French bulletins afford us no reason to expect such successes, and indeed it was said that General Reding had retired across the Llobregat, of Valencia.

February 23.

We have received American papers to the 27th ult. The greatest conciliation prevails in all the principal parts of the U. States, and a determined resistance is made to all the restrictive regulations of the embargo laws. The vessels for Europe, particularly England, now put to sea in defiance of the power of government, and the most strenuous result seems to threaten the Union. The following letter from Greenwich, of the 2d ult. reached us this morning.

An American brig called the Endeavour, from New-York for Boston, arrived here this morning in 38 days; her cargo consists of 170 bales of cotton, 1000 bbls. of tar, 21 hds. of tobacco, 200 bbls. of flour, 11 half cts. 2 kegs of hog lard, 1 tierce of beans, 2 bbls. of pork, and 1 tierce of crackers (small biscuits). Eighteen vessels (chiefly ships) cleared out the same day for Boston.

All these vessels, it is unnecessary to observe, though cleared out for Boston, are really bound to this country.

February 24.

The following very interesting account from Spain, is extracted from a Portuguese paper:

"Capt. Walker, of the 27th regiment

effected his escape from Madrid on the 24th ult. It was positively believed at Madrid, that the garrison under the command of Gen. Belliard, intended speedily to evacuate that city. The French were fortifying the contiguous heights. The soldiers were extremely discontented; for notwithstanding the order of the governor, prohibiting the carrying of arms and knives, or the wearing of cloaks after sun set, numbers of them were assassinated every night. To such a pitch was the resentment of the people carried, that Gen. Penque was assassinated by a woman; gen. Grand Maison was found dead on the 31st of December; Gen. Bather, the Prince of Neufchâtel, died of a wound received in one of his arms, which it was found necessary to amputate.

Joseph Bonaparte, at his solemn entry into Madrid, on the 22d of Dec. was received with a gloomy silence.

S. H. Dearborn, *Portrait Painter*, has his room at Mr. David Logan's, next door to the Branch Bank, where he will remain for a few weeks. For the correctness of likeness, he refers to those which he has taken in Washington, Frankfort, Lexington, &c. &c. As portraits require time to execute, those ladies and gentlemen who wish theirs painted, must apply soon.

The low price which he has for small likenesses on paper, is expected will induce many to substitute them for blank profiles. He informs those, the facility of delineating a strong likeness will determine the person but a short time.

May 1, 1809.

All persons are hereby forewarned from taking assignments, or otherwise procuring two notes of hand executed by me to Benjamin Grimes, of Fayette county, in the spring of the year 1807, one for 50 dollars, the other for 100 dollars, payable in a short time after giving them. They are both paid off to said Grimes, who pretended for a considerable time after, that they were lost. To prevent innocent persons incurring for them, I publish this as a caution.

Rodham Talbott.

April 1, 1809.

Brick House to Rent.

The subscriber wishes to rent for one or more years his houses on Upper and Short streets. The corner house on short street, has six good rooms, with a cellar, and a good brick kitchen two stories high; adjoining also is a brick house two stories high, with two rooms, and a good cellar. The house adjoining on Upper street, has seven good rooms, with a cellar and a good kitchen. There are pumps of excellent water attached to each tenement, together with the requisite out houses.

Their contiguity to the court and market houses, and the plan on which they are built, render them eligible for the residence of professional gentlemen.

Walter Warfield.

April 15th, 1809.

JOHNSON & WARNER, *BOOKSELLERS, OF PHILADELPHIA*, HAVE opened a BOOK-STORE at Lexington, K. where they have for sale an extensive assortment of

Miscellaneous & School Books.

They will be prepared with a large and constant supply of the best *School Works, Writing Papers, Bonnet Boards, Blank Books*, and other articles in their line, to execute the orders of merchants, on terms which will be found advantageous, and give a decided preference over importing them from either Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Amongst their School Books are the following:—

Lindley Murray's Works, consisting of—

That Book for Children, Spelling Book, Introduction to the English Reader, English Reader,

Sequel to the English Reader—a late edition, with great alterations and improvements by the author.

English Grammar—the last edition, with improvements.

An Abridgement of the above, by the author. We shall not attempt to give the numerous recommendations which have appeared approbatory of the works of this author. Dr. Blair, Walker, the lexicographer, and many other eminent authors, with all the British reviewers, have given testimony to the superior eminence of his compilations.—

Their general introduction into the universities, colleges and principal seminaries, both in England and this country, evince them to be the best and most complete course of school works in the English language.

Columbian Orator, American Peculiar, State Letters, Webster's Selections,

Elements of Useful Knowledge, and a variety of Spelling Books, &c. &c.

They have lately published the following Books:

A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, and Abridgement of the English Language: in which not only the meaning of every word is explained, and the sound of every syllable distinctly shown; but where words are subject to different pronunciations, the reasons for each are duly considered, and the best pronunciation is selected. To which is prefixed, an abstract of the principles of English pronunciation, and directions to foreigners for acquiring a knowledge of the use of this dictionary.—By John Walker, author of Elements of Elocution, Rhyming Dictionary, &c. &c. abridged for the use of schools.—Price, 1 dollar.

An Easy Grammar of Geography, for the use of schools; with maps.—By the Rev. J. Goldsmith.—75 cents.

The History of North and South America, from its discovery to the death of Genl. Washington.—By Richard Snowden, Esq.—1 dollar.

The Holy Bible, containing the Old and New Testaments, with those copious marginal references known by the name of Cane's notes,

An Abridgement of Ainsworth's Dictionary, English and Latin, designed for the use of schools.

Thomas Morell, D. D.

Schrevel's Greek Lexicon.

A supply of the Latin Classics, good Writing Paper, Quills, Ink Powder, Slates and Pencils, Bibles, Testaments, Spelling Books, Primers, &c. &c.

will be constantly kept, and sold on reasonable terms.

J. & D. MacCoun

Have for sale at the most reduced prices, by wholesale or retail an extensive assortment of MERCANDIZE, which they are now opening, suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low terms. Also eight pipes of genuine and very superior quality Madeira Wine, & fifty boxes of best Spanish Sègur. They are as usual supplied from their nail manufacture with a general assortment of Cut and Wrought Nails.

Lexington, April 25th, 1809.

For Retail,

THE family part of the House adjoining the corner of Williamson & Dodge. There are six good rooms—four of them have fire places; a good kitchen, &c. For terms, apply to

David Williamson.

N. B. This house is so situated as will make it a good and convenient place for an office, in business of any kind, as it may be divided.

BLANK DEEDS.

For sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

Robert Smith, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

The hon. Robert Smith,

Esq. &c. &c. &c.

D. M. ERSKINE.

The hon. D. M. Erskine, Esq.

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—

"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;

"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, MAY 2.

The subscriber's pupils will be examined at his School-room, on Thursday the 4th inst. and will publicly speak in the Episcopal church, on the following day.—To both of which the parents of the students, and likewise the public in general, are respectfully invited by

Edw. B. Hennegan.

N. B. The examination will commence at 11 of the clock A. M. and the speaking at 3 P. M. on the subsequent day.

We must apologise to our readers for the manner in which this day's paper is printed, which is occasioned by a failure to receive our supply of ink which is on the way from Limestone.

Number of inhabitants, and value of property, in the town of Lexington, agreeably to the last census—

White males above 16 years of age, 659

Females, and males under 16 years, 1619

2288

1150

Slaves, Total, 3348

Value of property, real and personal, \$1,696,249

(of two Dollars)

(COPY)  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
April 17th, 1809.

SIR.

I have laid before the president your note, in which you have, in the name and by the authority of his Britannic majesty, declared that his Britannic majesty is desirous of making an honourable reparation for the aggression committed by a British naval officer in the attack on the United States' frigate the Chesapeake; that, in addition to his prompt disavowal of the act, his majesty as a mark of his displeasure, did immediately recall the offending officer from an highly important and honourable command; and that he is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and if acceptable to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion.

The government of the United States having, at all times entertained a sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences which have so long and so unhappily subsisted between the two countries, the president cannot but receive with pleasure, assurances that his Britannic majesty is animated by the same disposition, and that he is ready, in conformity to this disposition to make a reparation for the insult and aggression committed by one of his naval officers in the attack on the United States' frigate the Chesapeake.

As it appears, at the same time, that in making this offer, his Britannic majesty derives a motive from the equality now existing, in the relations of the U. States with the two belligerent powers, the President owes it to the occasion, and, to himself, to let it be understood that this equality is a result incident to a state of things, growing out of distinct considerations.

With this explanation, as requisite as it is frank, I am authorized to inform you, that the president accepts the note delivered by you, in the name and by the order of his Britannic majesty, and will consider the same with the engagement contained therein, when fulfilled, as a satisfaction for the insult and injury of which he has complained. But I have it in express charge from the president to state, that while he forbears to inflict on a further punishment of the offending officer, he is not the less sensible of the justice and utility of such an example, nor is he persuaded that it would best comport with what is due from his Britannic majesty to his own honor.

I have the honor to be,  
With the highest respect and consideration,  
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. SMITH.

The Hon. Dovid M. Erskine, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

COPY.

Washington, April 18th, 1809.

SIR.—I have the honour of informing you that his majesty, having been persuaded that the honourable reparation which he had caused to be tendered for the unauthorized attack upon the American frigate Chesapeake would be accepted by the government of the U. S. in the same spirit of conciliation with which it was proposed, has instructed me to express his satisfaction, should such a happy termination of that affair take place—not only as having removed a painful cause of difference, but as affording a fair prospect of a complete and cordial understanding, being re-established between the two countries.

The favorable change in the relations of his majesty with the United States, which has been produced by the act (usually termed the non-intercourse act) passed in the last session of Congress, was also anticipated by his majesty, and has encouraged a further hope, that a reconsideration of the existing differences might lead to their satisfactory adjustment.

On these grounds and expectations, I am instructed to communicate to the American government, his majesty's determination of sending to the United States, an envoy extraordinary, invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

In the mean time, with a view to contribute to the attainment of so desirable an object, his majesty would be willing to withdraw his orders in council of January and November 1807, so far as respects the United States, in the purview that the president would issue a proclamation for the renewal of the intercourse with G. Britain, and that whatever difference of opinion should arise in the interpretation of the terms of such an agreement, will be removed in the proposed negotiation.

I have the honor to be,  
&c. &c. &c.

D. M. ERSKINE.

The Hon. R. SMITH, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

(COPY)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

April 18th, 1809.

SIR.

The note which I had the honor of receiving from you this day, I lost no time in laying before the president who being sincerely desirous of a satisfactory adjustment of the differences unhappily existing between Great Britain and the United States, has authorized me to assure you, that he will meet with a disposition correspondent with that of his Britannic majesty, the determination of his majesty to send to the United States a special envoy, invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

Considering the act passed by the congress of the United States on the first of March, (usually termed the non-intercourse act) as having

### New Store.

Lexington Library Company.  
The Directors of the Lexington Library Company, hereby give notice to those concerned, that said shares will be forfeited, of which contributions were due in the months of June and December last, unless the same be discharged within three months from this date; and that defaulting shareholders will still be responsible for the balance due on their respective shares. A copy of the by-laws, a list of defectors, will be posted in the Library room.

On examining the accounts of the corporation, the directors are satisfied that a loss of from 1500 to 2000 dollars has been sustained in consequence of the neglect and inattention of other officers. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 1809, it is ordered, that no shares, or dividends as to forfeited, towards the same, they consider the additions which might have been made to the library from the receipts of those sums; the losses which have been sustained, and the injury which has been done to the library, the regular and the punctual service of the library, and the regular and the punctual service of the library, in justice to those whose interests they are supposed to advance, cannot afford a resort in exonerating the by-laws, and it is further, every share will be returned to persons which shall in future be found to be in arrears.

A considerable addition of books will be made to the Library during the present week; a greater increase is contemplated within the present year, and if the share-holders are anxious in advancing their contributions, the directors have no doubt but the institution will soon accomplish all the objects which its most sanguine friends hoped for when it was established.

In consequence of the addition which has been made to the Library, it was thought by some of its friends, that the price of shares should be enlarged, but the directors, wishing to make it as easy as possible, and to give an opportunity of participating in its benefits, have determined to let the shares remain at their old price of ten dollars for the present. Those who are inclined to purchase, may for the next six months, purchase shares of the secretary or at the store of Messrs. James & David MacLean, unless the number authorized by law shall be sooner filled; after that time the price will be fifteen dollars.

By order of the Directors,  
David Logan, Sec.

Lexington Library, March 30, 1809.

RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday the 2d inst, a Negro man named Caesar, about forty years of age, heavy made and very much peck marked, black complexion, had on a roundabout coat and a pair of grey clo' pants. Any person who will take up said negro and return him to the subscriber, or lodge him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

Jewis Hawks.

7 miles from Lexington on Cud's road.

FOR SALE  
By Messrs. Scott, Trotter and Co.  
Merchants, Lexington, Ky.

LEES'  
Genuine Patent & Family Medicines,  
which are celebrated for the Cure of most Diseases  
to which the Human Body is liable, viz:

Lees' Worm Destroying Loxenges,  
which effectually expels all kinds of worms from  
persons of every age.

Lees' Elixer,  
A certain remedy for colic, coughs, asthma, and  
particularly the hooping cough, so destructive  
to children.

Lees' Essence of Mustard,  
so well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout,  
palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lees' Grand Restorative,  
Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the  
cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, low-  
ness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lees' Anti-Bilious Pills,  
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malig-  
nant fevers.

Lees' Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,  
which is rendered an infallible remedy by one ap-  
plication without mercury.

Ague and Fever Drops,  
For the cure of ague, remittent and intermittent  
fevers.

Persian Lotion,  
Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetter and  
all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and  
smooth.

Lees' Genuine Eye Water,  
An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops,  
Which give immediate relief.

Lees' Corn Plaster,  
Demask Lip Salve,  
Restorative Powder,  
For the teeth and gums.

The Aodyne Elixer,  
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific,  
A certain cure for venerial complaints.

Thousands of our fellow citizens have re-  
ceived benefit from the above MEDICINES  
when reduced to the last stage of disease, and  
many families of the first respectability have  
given publick testimony of the astonishing  
cures performed with the above preparations.

The proprietors are well assured that a single  
trial of any article here enumerated, will con-  
vince the most prejudiced person of its utility.

Pamphlets containing cases of cures, &c.  
may be had gratis at the above place of sale,  
sufficient to confirm our assertion. We are  
incited to publish all the certificates which  
are in our possession, we might fill a folio  
volume; but we never mention the names of  
any persons but those who are well known to  
be citizens of strict veracity, and then not  
without their approbation.

Those medicines have been made known for  
a number of years to the publick, & nothing  
can speak more in their favour than the rapid  
sales; to detect counterfeits it is necessary to  
inform the publick that they must be particu-  
lar in applying as above, and observe that  
none can be genuine without the signature of  
Richard Lee and Son.

N. B. Each and every Medicine above  
enumerated, have got their directions, defining  
their mode of use in the most perfect  
manner.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay,  
for a term of years, the valuable stand for a Tavern,  
in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the  
name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a  
Hotel under the above style. The situation of this  
property, on the publick square, directly opposite the  
No<sup>o</sup>th East front of the court house, and in the cen-  
tre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great  
expense has been incurred in repairs and improve-  
ments, and in point of space, convenience, and com-  
fort the apartments of the house are surpassed by  
none. A new stable has been erected on the back  
part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is  
the best in the state, which will be under the imme-  
diate superintendance of Mr. William T. Banton.

He has prov'd himself with good servants, a  
plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with  
every necessary calculated to accommodate and  
render agreeable the time of those who may favor  
him with their custom; and he trusts he from the  
attention which he has personally given to every  
department of his business, he will be found to merit  
that patronage which he has presumed to solicit  
from the publick.

Cuthbert Banks.

Lexington, Jan. 1<sup>st</sup>, 1809.  
Cuthbert Banks wanted for  
home manufacture.

THOMAS D. OWINGS is now opening, opposite Mr. William Levy's, a large and elegant oppo-  
site of FANCY GOODS, particularly pur-  
chased for the most fashionable ladies and gen-  
tlemen of Kentucky, viz.

Woods' best superfine blue cloths for uniforms  
—black, mixed, green and drab do.

Cassimics, cambrics and swansdowns

Marselles, waistcoats

White, red, scarlet, blue and black flannels

Couling, Bocking lace and kerseys

Cardigan's velvets and Bennett's cord

Soper's prints and chintzes

Fine printed face embroide

Cambrics and bonnets

Cambricks, emetics, balsas and marmodes

White shirting cotton and shirting batas

Irish Linen and lewes

India's checks and calicos

4-4 and 6-6 fine cambrick muslin

Corduroy, &c.

Plain and wavy'd coloured cambrick muslin

4-4 to 6-6 black and levo muslin

Fine jerseys, & mull'd

Fine cross-hatched veind do.

Plain and tambour'd levo shawls and hand-  
kerchiefs

5-6, 6-7, 7-8 and 8-9 rich damask shawls

Scarlet, orange and white rich silk shawls, in  
imitation of camel's hair

India tw'nd and plain silk handkerchiefs

British do.

Real and mock Madras handkerchiefs

Royal and pocket clo.

White and col'red cotton shawls and hand-  
kerchiefs

Ladies' plain and lace'd cotton hose

Men's plain & lace'd do.

Ladies' fashionable fine straw hats and bonnets

A few superb cut silk velvet do. made in Paris  
and received by the late arrivals at New-  
York

Women and children's levo caps

Children's leather hats and bonnets

Men's fine London hats

Ladies' plain and lace'd English silk hose

rich sandal fancy do.

Men's plain and lace'd English silk hose

Ass'ted red & white silk gloves

Best English extra long and habit do.

Black and white veils

Plain and plain silk chambrays, newest patterns

Cotton do. do.

Ladies' elegant tambour'd cambrick muslin and  
jacquet muslin dresses

Ladies' real and mock tortoise shell combs  
ornamented do. do.

China, Satin, figured, plain and plaid lustrous  
and emboss'd ribbons

Silk and cotton cords and buttons

Tapes, bobbins and taste

India, Italian, French and English sewing silks

Sewing cotton, thread and twist

Table knives and forks. Desert do.

Pen, pocket and pruning knives

Kitchen and cooks' knives

Gentlemen's portable razor cases

Razors and sciss's

An assortment of fashionable buttons

Gold & cast pins and brooches

An assortment of pins and needles

Ivory and quill back combs

Gilt and malachite looking glasses

Violins and violin strings and bases

Painted and common snuff boxes

Coffee mills, mashes, &c.

Ladies' spangled kid shoes

Plain kid and Morocco do.

Gentlemen's dress shoes and pumps

Gentlemen's boots

GROCERIES.

Old wines and 4th proof French brandy

Jamaica rum and cherry bounces

Loaf sugar and coffee

Imperial hyson, young hyson, hyson chulan and  
congo TEAS

Pepper, aspice, ginger and chocolate

Assorted dried fruits

An assortment of confectionary

A complete assortment of queen's, glass and tin  
ware

Window glass and Dorsey's bar iron, &c.

Lexington, March 7th, 1809.

THOMAS D. OWINGS is also opening a very  
large assortment of Goods at his store in Mount-  
sterling, which will be sold at the Lexington  
prices.

Lexington, 14th Dec. 1808.

Valuable Property For Sale.

A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Main-Cross  
street in this town, extending one hundred and nine  
one feet six inches on said street, and back one  
hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick  
Stable, Coach-House, Cow House and Grist-House.  
Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet in front,  
with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and  
the buildings are well calculated for the manufac-  
ture of buggies, or for a variety of other branches  
of business. The terms may be known by applying  
to the subscriber.

GEORGE ANDERSON.

Should the above property not be sold in  
a week, the buildings will be rented.

Lexington, October 11, 1808.

For Sale:

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on  
the waters of Green river, in Green county, con-  
taining 666 2/3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be  
taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers also have for sale, 6000 lbs.  
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels. Muscovado and  
Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 bar-  
rels. Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> proof Jamaica  
Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000 gallons old  
Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or  
approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with  
any kind of Coving; Carpenter's and Joiner's  
tools, viz. Sash Plaques double and single, with prick-  
ers and temples, Groving Plaques with and without  
arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench  
Plaques, single and double ironed, Hallows and  
Rounds, Moulding Plaques of every description,  
Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Hastead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, Ky.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to  
them, that they will receive the following articles  
in payment, viz. County sugar at 60 per pound,  
Tobacco at 10 per hundred, Whiskey at 15 per  
gallon, country Linen at the usual prices. Any  
person availing themselves of the late flag nation-  
al, passed by the legislature of this state, can  
expect no further indulgence than the law will  
make for.

N. B. Each and every Medicine above  
enumerated, have got their directions, defining  
their mode of use in the most perfect  
manner.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay,  
for a term of years, the valuable stand for a Tavern,  
in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the  
name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a  
Hotel under the above style. The situation of this  
property, on the publick square, directly opposite the  
No<sup>o</sup>th East front of the court house, and in the cen-  
tre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great  
expense has been incurred in repairs and improve-  
ments, and in point of space, convenience, and com-  
fort the apartments of the house are surpassed by  
none. A new stable has been erected on the back  
part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is  
the best in the state, which will be under the imme-<